

ENGLAND.

The Conservative Party Gain Sustained at the Elections.

Edinburgh Endorses the East India Policy of the Cabinet.

AN EXCITING AND SPIRITED STRUGGLE.

A Workingman's Candidate Returned.

STATE OF FEELING IN IRELAND.

Disraeli's Opinion of the Irish Question and of Mr. Lowe's Popularity.

Military Precaution for the Suppression of Riot.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Up to this morning 108 Liberals and 141 Conservatives have been returned to the new Parliament. The balance of parties in 208 other places remains unchanged.

The Conservatives have gained thirty seats previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals have ousted nine Conservatives.

The Conservative journals are jubilant over the results. The losses and gains, or the "INS AND OUTS," returns of a still later moment from the following places show that the Liberals have gained one seat each in Bath, Durham, Poole and Worcester and two in Boston.

The Conservatives have made gains of one seat each in Bury St. Edmunds, Colchester, Grantham, Hoveham, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Windsor, and two each in Cambridge, Exeter and Wigan.

FACTS ACCOMPLISHED.

Returns from sixteen constituencies where elections were held yesterday show that fifteen Conservatives and ten Liberals have been elected or returned unopposed. The Conservatives have gained the seat for Great Grimsby and two seats for Devonport, where Mr. J. Puleston, a partner in the banking house of McCulloch & Co., was elected.

Mr. Henry John Selwin Ibbetson, Conservative member for West Essex; the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, Liberal, for Tiverton; Mr. Henry Charles Lopes, Conservative, for Launceston, and Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, Liberal, for Hawick, have been re-elected by their constituencies.

Additional returns show that the Conservatives have gained one seat each at Buckingham, Canterbury, Christchurch, Marylebone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Salisbury and St. Ives, and that the Liberals have gained one each at Abingdon, Hartlepool, Monmouth and Stockport.

Liberal members of the old Parliament have been re-elected from Darlington, Huddersfield, Hull, Leicester and Perth by large majorities. Mr. Mundella and Mr. Roebuck are elected from Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck heading the polling by 1,300 votes.

Mr. Forsyth, Conservative, at Marylebone had a majority of 1,500 over the Liberal candidate. Sir Joseph Cowen, Liberal, was returned from Newcastle-on-Tyne by 2,000 majority over his Conservative opponent.

DISRAELI ON THE IRISH LEGISLATION.

Mr. Disraeli addressed a meeting at Newport-Pagnell yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said:—"Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly failed. Instead of producing tranquility in the country Ireland is now in a more disturbed state and more stringently governed than ever before."

WHAT THE AUTHOR OF "LOTHIAN" THINKS OF MR. LOWE.

Mr. Disraeli also said that "but for the University of London Mr. Lowe would be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his life."

Throughout the whole of Mr. Disraeli's speech a mob pelted with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held. They attempted to break up the meeting, when a free fight ensued.

THE EAST INDIA POLICY ENDORSED.

Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, has been chosen to represent Edinburgh.

AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE ALABAMA.

Mr. John Laird, a Liberal Conservative, has been re-elected from Birkenhead by a majority of 2,000.

THE CAUSE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

The borough of Stafford re-elects Mr. Thomas Salt, Jr., Conservative, and returns Mr. Macdonald, the workingmen's candidate.

RADICALISM AND REFORM.

Right Honorable James Stansfeld, radical, has been returned from Halifax, and Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Liberal Conservative, son of the Premier, from Whitby.

Both were members of the late Parliament.

TRY AGAIN.

The polling at Hackney has been declared void because of informality in its conduct by the officials.

KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENTS: THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET.

At Staleybridge, Lancashire, serious riots occurred during the progress of the election and many persons were injured.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, a conflict occurred between an imported mob of Irishmen and the miners. A number of houses were ransacked and much property destroyed. The riot act was read, all the shops were closed, and it was feared that the whole population would rise against the intruders.

A company of soldiers was sent from Birmingham to aid the authorities in the restoration of order.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

The Liberal candidate has been returned for Newry, Ireland, a Liberal gain.

Home rule candidates have been elected in the Irish constituencies of Malrow and Troughal, County Cork.

BULLION TO THE BANK ON BALANCE.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £16,000.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

London, Feb. 4, 1874.

Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Professor Fawcett, was

thrown from her horse while riding out to-day, and dangerously injured.

[Professor Fawcett married April 23, 1867, a daughter of N. Garrett, Esq.—Ed. HERALD.]

SPAIN.

Chief of Staff to Don Carlos.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

General Durrigay succeeds General Kilo as Chief of Staff to Don Carlos. General Kilo is disabled by rheumatism.

Political Exiles in Sangarratua Conflict.

London, Feb. 5, 1874.

A riot occurred yesterday among the 1,300 convict intriguers interned at Oran, Algeria. Several of them were wounded.

Two Spanish frigates are expected to-morrow to take them back to Spain.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Alarming Reports Relative to the International Situation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Daily News has a special despatch from Berlin, which says alarming reports are current in that city concerning the relations between Germany and France.

ASHANTEE.

A Church Missionary on a Peace Mission from the Savages—British Soldiers Within One Day's March of the Capital—Fantees Carriers Deserting the Camp.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Late advices from the Gold Coast report that the Ashantees have released a German missionary, whom they held in captivity, and sent him to Sir Garnet Wolsey, with proposals for a treaty of peace.

COMING TO COOMASSIE.

Twelve hundred British troops have advanced to within a day's march of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital. As yet there has been no opposition to their advance.

The troops were healthy.

FANTEES FRIGHTENED.

The Fantees carriers have deserted the British army.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Thursday, in the extreme Northwest and Southwest, areas of falling barometer, with cloudy weather and rain, or snow will probably develop.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES, RISING BAROMETER, STATIONARY OR HIGHER TEMPERATURE, NORTH-WESTERLY WINDS AND VERY GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER.

For the lake region, rising barometer, cloudy weather and light snow.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southerly winds and hazy or cloudy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy weather and possibly rain.

For the South Atlantic States, rising or stationary barometer, northerly winds and clear weather.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, 1873-1874.

3 A. M.	35	31	3.30 P. M.	48	32
6 A. M.	36	29	6 P. M.	45	29
9 A. M.	39	29	9 P. M.	45	29
12 M.	43	30	12 P. M.	39	23
Average temperature yesterday..... 27 1/2					
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 41 1/2					

THE IRON TRADE.

Meeting of the Iron and Steel Association of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1874.

The American Iron and Steel Association met to-day. Mr. Samuel G. Reeves presided. A special report, submitted by Secretary James M. Swank, stated that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain will postpone their visit to this country until 1875, when the collection of American iron ore, fuel, &c., in the Centennial Exposition will afford them a better opportunity of comparison with English ore, &c. The act of 1872 reducing duties ten per cent was substantially a free trade victory, although not intended as such by many who voted for it. Its effect has been to reduce the revenue of the government about \$15,000,000, while it has probably not reduced the cost to consumers of any imported goods, certainly of iron and steel, as the high prices of the last two years abundantly attest. The money lost to the government by this reduction on duties was gained by somebody, and if the consumers did not get it, foreign manufacturers must have added it to their other profits. The plain duty of Congress is to repeal the law and thus place the duties where they were prior to its passage. This action would serve the double purpose of increasing the revenue and protecting American workmen against the grave danger of a continued reduction of wages. The effect of the panic on the iron trade has been very distressing. In the iron trade January was a very dull month in every branch of the iron business, and February opens with no brighter promise. At the end of almost five months of panic the general iron trade of the country is very little nearer to a condition of health and prosperity than at the beginning.

EDWARD K. WINSHIP'S RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Edward K. Winship, an alleged defaulting bankrupt, who left New York about the 17th of last November, owing about \$400,000, has returned to this city, upon the consideration that his creditors will allow him to settle up his affairs and liquidate his liabilities as far as he is able.

He was known to have been in the advance of money to custom house and Post Office officials, who had, it is stated, to pay from four to ten per cent a month for the accommodation. Defaulters to him were almost invariably brought before the Jefferson Market District Court.

WHAT WAS ASCERTAINED AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Last night a reporter went up to the St. Charles Hotel, on Broadway, and in conversation, gained the following information:—"Mr. E. K. Winship was seen by me and several of my friends to-day. He is not in hiding, and is not attempting to flee. He is, I believe, about recommending himself. If you wish you can go to-morrow and see him yourself at the office of his lawyers, Rodgers & McNeil, in the new Bennett Building. He has been nearly all, if not all, his creditors, and none of them will lay a hand on him, for they say that he has come back to do the honest thing by them."

A MARYLAND MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

SALTMORE, Md., Feb. 4, 1874.

William H. McCotter, next to be hanged at Cambridge, Md., on Friday next for the murder of his father-in-law, has confessed the act, but alleges that it was done in self-defense.

WASHINGTON.

Probability of a New Election in Louisiana.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Proposal to Make Alaska a Penal Colony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1874.

Senator Carpenter Determined to Push His Louisiana Bill—Statements More Than Ever Muddled Over the Question.

Senator Carpenter states that, owing to his having been indisposed for a few days past, he has not been able to finish his bill, which he gave notice on Friday last he would introduce, providing for a new election in Louisiana. He will, however, complete it to-night and introduce it to-morrow, though strong efforts have been made by leading Senators to prevail on him to desist from so doing. But he seems to feel it his duty to offer the bill in the interests of the good standing and future welfare of the republican party, which he regards as dangerously assailed by the existing state of affairs in Louisiana, and if not corrected by the strong hand and spirit of the law he cannot tell where they might lead, possibly to open insurrection, if not civil war. It was believed that his bill had been sent to sleep the sleep of death; but his determination to go through with the programme he has foreshadowed is illustrative of the will and fearlessness of the man, and much disappointment will be felt by Senator Morton and his friends at this persistence in view of the expressed wishes and advice of so many of his brother Senators. The array of the forces in this embittered and engrossing contest may be individualized as presenting Warmoth, Sheridan, McEnery, McMillan, Marr and Janin on one side, while opposed are General Grant, Collector Casey, the New York bondholders of Louisiana securities, Senator Carpenter, Pinchback and Colonel Carter. Pinchback at first was on the side of the Grant forces, but has been won over to the Warmoth coalition, while Senators Morton and West have stood out consistently from the first as the unwavering advocates and champions of the administration, even when the President wavered. Politics never made stranger bedfellows than in this perplexing case, and, stranger still, they have changed beds and fallen in strange places. What the next development will be, political science cannot foretell, but it is simply in their own hands to shift at will according as expediency or impulse may dictate.

Increasing Sentiment in Favor of Letting Louisiana Manage Her Own Affairs Through a New Election.

The feeling in the Senate in favor of a new election in Louisiana is growing stronger and more pronounced. The exhaustive discussion by Senator Carpenter of the Louisiana case upon the minds of many Senators to heretofore undecided in their views on this vexed question. The personal and side issues are disappearing and dropping out of the question. In view of the grave aspects presented for consideration, involving questions that not only seriously affect the peace and prosperity of a great State, but the integrity of our republican institutions, the Senatorial mind seems to have reached the conclusion that the duties of the hour, the premises considered, rise far above any partisan obligation or interest. It is understood from reliable sources that more than one Senator, lately opposed to an election, now favors resulting the question of State government for solution to the voters of Louisiana.

The powerful speech of Senator Morton in favor of the Kellogg government temporarily held in abeyance the latent passion in favor of a new election; but a reaction has evidently begun in Congress in opposition to Mr. Morton's views, and the probabilities now are that a new election will be ordered, even without the active influence of the Executive.

There is some ground to suppose that the Indiana Senator would not be sorry if he were relieved of the responsibility and opprobrium arising from his bold championship of the Louisiana monopoly, at least he is supposed to be unwilling to assume an additional position in the matter. The anomalous position taken by Senator Frelinghuysen is believed to have contemplated a somewhat similar result, to be accomplished by leaving the Louisiana case in the hands of the Executive, thus forcing him to relieve Congress from any accountability for his previous questionable action. It remains to be seen whether the "hero of Appomattox" is willing to hold this position.

McEnery with Ground for Challenge Against Senator Morton.

Governor John McEnery, of Louisiana, it is stated, has through friends complained to Senator Morton relative to the severity of his language in debate, alleging that he was an assassin and murderer, and demanding a public denial and retraction of the same; otherwise McEnery, in view of Senator Morton's physical disability, will feel compelled, through a card to the public, to defend himself, and he intimates that in such an event he will not spare feelings nor avoid damaging personalities against the Senator from Indiana.

Defeat of the Amendment to the Bankruptcy Bill in the Senate—The Proposed Measure Abridged.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman called up the bill, reported from the Finance Committee yesterday, to equalize the national bank note circulation, with which Senator Morton stated he was not satisfied, in that, so far as a bill to secure equalization, it was a delusion. He discussed the necessity of the country now as to circulation, and said that, inasmuch as they required \$40,000,000 in 1870, more than \$60,000,000 would now be required, and hence the bill was not satisfactory, as what it contemplated to provide would fall short of that. Senator Sherman responded that the bill had been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency and was approved by most of the Representatives of the States who were to be affected by it, so far as he had been able to learn from consultation with them. Pending the discussion, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over. Senator Edmunds then moved the resumption of undisturbed business, which was the pending question on the amendment to the Bankruptcy bill offered by Senator Oglesby, to the effect that the failure of the payment of commercial obligations within forty days after falling due should not constitute evidence of bankruptcy. Quite a lively debate ensued on this clause, Senators Logan, Thurman, Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby participating. The lawyers of the Senate handled the question with the greatest comprehensiveness, and their pleadings were fully commensurate with the great importance and wide reaching application of the bill, which has all the evidences of complete preparation. Logan attacked the principles of the Bankruptcy law, and said that it was a delusion, a public denial and retraction of justice as between man and man, and pleaded in favor of small traders, who, he said, should not be brought into a bankrupt court. Thurman ably vindicated our system of bankruptcy law, asserting that, as prepared by the committee, was the most liberal ever proposed to any commercial people in the world, and the only criticism it was subject to was that it was too lenient. Logan having twitted him with working as an old-fashioned democrat conjointly with a radical republican in advocacy of the involuntary clause, he defended the democratic party and said that, under the act of 1841, for which it was responsible, there occurred but one case of involuntary bankruptcy, and he retorted on Logan having, as an old-fashioned democrat, worked with a new-fashioned federalist in other legislation. The good effects of the bill were additionally explained by Senator Edmunds, and Senator Thurman, usually calm and collected, yet sincere, worked up into an impassioned repudiation of the

statements of Morrill, of Maine, because of a comparison which he made of our times, commercially, with those of Henry VIII., which he characterized as barbarous, so far as the punishment for debt was concerned. At the close of the debate Senator Oglesby made a strong appeal for his amendment, and calling the yeas and nays on the vote it was lost, and the Senate adjourned.

Sanction in the House Over the Army Appropriation Bill—A Lively Personal Skirmish.

The Army Appropriation bill came up again in the House to-day. Through a great amount of mere bombastic discussion it was included in very fair progress was made upon it. So far in the interest of economy, not a single proposition in opposition to the committee's report has been engendered upon it. In the debate of yesterday the most exciting feature was the personal ill between Wheeler (who has charge of the bill) and Hawley, of Connecticut. The exciting event of to-day was the extremely bitter exchange of compliments between Hoar and Holman. Holman offered an amendment to the bill restricting the government from paying for the passage of United States troops over any railroad that had received grants of lands from the United States government. This amendment was simply a reiteration of an act passed in the Thirty-second Congress, and which had become a dead letter; but it seems to have roused the ire of Hoar, and hence the fight. The resolution, after some slight amendment, was passed.

The White Elephant Alaska Troubling the Congressional Conscience—Project for Founding in the Arctic Peninsula a Penal Colony.

The present Congress will, in all probability, do something with the white elephant Alaska, purchased by Secretary Seward in an after-dinner impulse and sanctioned by Congress simply from a desire not to offend our good friend the Emperor of Russia. Dissatisfaction is being expressed in many quarters at the manifest absurdity of the present state of affairs in that Territory. It is alleged that if the country is worth holding it ought in some manner to have a civil government extending over it. As it stands now, a private company of fur traders are the absolute monarchs over the natives and whatever other residents there may be. There is no other law but the will of the agents of this fur company, and of course there is no redress to those in whose charge there must be at times great outrages committed. As things are at present it appears as if \$7,000,000 had been paid from the public treasury to give a principality to a few fur traders, out of which they could make fortunes. It will be proposed either to organize it as a Territory, and to give it the full number of federal officers, or to attach it to Washington Territory as a county thereof, making it a separate judicial district, adding another federal judge to Washington Territory for that purpose, or else erecting it, as proposed in the California Legislature, into a penal colony for convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. This last plan seems to meet with some favor. Unless the reports of the discovery of gold should prove true the Territory will never attract immigration. It is thought therefore that the only way to put it to any practical use is to make it a place for the confinement of criminals, especially those of the Pacific Coast, who could be conveyed there at but small expense.

General Cushing and the Spanish Mission.

Caleb Cushing, Minister to Spain, will leave here on Monday or Tuesday next for Newburyport, Mass. The friends of Mr. Cushing at Newburyport have addressed a letter extending to him the honor of a public salute on the day of his arrival. He will determine upon the day until after his arrival at Newburyport, where he expects to spend a week with his old friends. Then, after visiting Boston and Providence, he will return to New York, where he will embark for Europe. He has not yet determined upon the time of his departure, as he anticipates some difficulty in securing suitable accommodations for a passage across the Atlantic at this season.

Further Abuses of the "Increased Responsibility" Fund, as Disclosed by the Committee on Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning introduced the report of the Committee on Appropriations in reference to the fund of money appropriated by Congress for the granting of extra compensation to clerks holding positions of unusual responsibility. The committee, as stated in these despatches some weeks ago, discovered that this fund, instead of being applied to the purposes contemplated in the bill, was divided up among a few favorite clerks at the head of illegal bureaus in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and instituted for their accommodation. All these bureaus are encroachments upon the duties of branches of the Treasury Department regularly established by law. The money thus appropriated was originally granted from the Treasury to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, who led the committee to believe that it was actually designed for the better compensation of clerks of special skill and peculiar merit and extraordinary services. The examination before the committee to-day not only verified all the charges of misapplication of this fund, but that it went in a majority of instances to clerks who were not entitled to it on account of responsibility whatever. Secretary Richardson, it is said, will recommend no further appropriations for the compensation of this kind of increased responsibility.

CHARTERING FOR JERSEY CITY.

What the People Have to Say to the Legislators About It.

A meeting of influential citizens of Jersey City, irrespective of political party, was held last evening at Taylor's Hotel to take into consideration the bill introduced by Senator McPherson and Mr. Washburn, as well as to frame such amendments as the present deplorable condition of the city demands. Both political parties were about equally represented. Andrew Clark was chairman and Mr. Lyon secretary. Among those present were Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.; John Lamb, William Harvey, Daniel Bayley, Henry Gates, Smith Mead, Edgar B. Wakeman, David Smith, James F. Fleider, Sidney B. Evans, E. G. Wolbert, James Stevenson, S. A. Johnson, Albert Wild, Daniel McLeod, F. R. Wooley, Charles Spielman, James Chapman, A. L. Garrison, Henry Hopper, Charles Murray, Henry Phelps, Thomas McKus, Washington Edge and James McLaughlin. Gregory presented to the Secretary, and asked to have read, a printed copy of the charter amendment introduced by Senator McPherson. He said that the bill was drawn up, under the direction of Assemblymen Washburn, Coombs and Carls, and that it was a delusion, a public denial and retraction of justice as between man and man, and pleaded in favor of small traders, who, he said, should not be brought into a bankrupt court. Thurman ably vindicated our system of bankruptcy law, asserting that, as prepared by the committee, was the most liberal ever proposed to any commercial people in the world, and the only criticism it was subject to was that it was too lenient. Logan having twitted him with working as an old-fashioned democrat conjointly with a radical republican in advocacy of the involuntary clause, he defended the democratic party and said that, under the act of 1841, for which it was responsible, there occurred but one case of involuntary bankruptcy, and he retorted on Logan having, as an old-fashioned democrat, worked with a new-fashioned federalist in other legislation. The good effects of the bill were additionally explained by Senator Edmunds, and Senator Thurman, usually calm and collected, yet sincere, worked up into an impassioned repudiation of the

probable matricide.

Mary Sullivan, aged forty-five, of No. 18 Roosevelt street, was stabbed by her son Patrick last night in their residence and dangerously wounded. The people in the house in which mother and son lived give Patrick the character of an idle, drunken young man. They say he demanded money of his mother last night to go out and spree with, but she refused to give it to him. Without any warning he pulled out a knife and struck her in the left side, near the heart, and then ran into the street. The woman's cries brought her neighbors to her assistance, and the police were called in. She was removed to the Park Hospital, but Sullivan has escaped the police. The surgeons at the hospital have pronounced the wound probably fatal.

THE COLLAPSED SAVINGS BANK.

The Franklin Institution in the Philadelphia Courts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 4, 1874.

Before Judge Cadwalader this morning the balance sheet of the Franklin Savings Fund was submitted, showing that the deposits amounted to \$298,285.79; the loans made or the use of the company were \$148,147; the investments amounted to \$108,408.75; cash, \$21,500, and the surplus over the liabilities, \$24,439.

The fund desired to be adjudicated bankrupt, if the Court would do so. The Judge stated that unless a plain answer was filed, admitting bankruptcy, the case would go on under the complaint presented by the depositors.

CHANG AND ENG.

Success of the Philadelphia Physicians at Mount Airy.

SCIENCE TRIUMPHANT.

The Dead Twins Removed to the Quaker City for Dissection.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1874.

The Scientific Medical Commission, consisting of Dr. William H. Pancoast, of Jefferson Medical College; Dr. Harrison Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. T. H. Andrews, also of Jefferson Medical College, as assistant, deputed by the institutions it represents to make an autopsy of the bodies of the deceased Siamese Twins, arrived at Mount Airy on Saturday afternoon last, after a most fatiguing journey by day and night over the worst roads that a mountains and rugged country ever presented. There they were received by a deputation of citizens of the part of the town and families of the twins, consisting of Dr. William Hollingsworth, Colonel R. T. Gumer and Mr. Frederick Graves, the first being the late medical attendant of the twins and the latter gentlemen the agents and lawyers of their families.

A VISIT TO MRS. ENG.

After a private consultation as to the nature of their mission, the visiting medical gentlemen were promised every facility on the part of the committee of reception, and it was agreed that on the following day (Sunday) they should be escorted to the home of Mrs. Eng Bunker, where the late twins were temporarily interred. In accordance with the programme about eleven o'clock the next day the commission, attended by the committee, drove to the residence of Mrs. Eng, which is situated some four miles from Mount Airy, in a southwesterly direction. On the way they passed the residence of Chang's family, which is only three miles distant, and soon afterwards they halted at the comfortable log structure of Mrs. Eng. The news of the arrival of the commission having spread with almost electric speed, a large number of people from the surrounding country came pouring in on horseback and in buggies, and soon quite a crowd were assembled, all of them anxious and interested spectators of the scenes they were about to witness.

A CONSULTATION WITH THE WIDOWS.

The members of the commission were then formally introduced to the widows (who have been previously described in the HERALD) of the late twins, both of them impressing the commission as very proper, dignified and respectable women. In a brief interview which then took place, and which was participated in only by the widows, the commission and the lawyers and medical attendant of the families, the members of the commission delicately and deferentially set forth the object of their visit and urged the importance to science of an examination of the bodies.

AN EXTENSIVE CONSIDERATION.

After a brief discussion, during which both the ladies evinced considerable feeling, they consented to the propositions of the commission, on the condition and with the distinct understanding that the bodies should not be injuriously mutilated. This the commission agreed to in a few moments. Afterwards they descended to the cellar where the bodies were interred. This was found to be a dark but somewhat spacious apartment, the floor of which was the naked earth, the soil above the substratum of rock being of a porous and mouldy nature. Accompanying the commission was a tinner to open the case in which the bodies had been placed. The scene now was quite a weird and solemn one. The temporary sepulchre was reached by a northwestern door from another basement apartment, and when the commission descended the crowd of neighbors thronged in and stood silently around the improvised tomb of the twins. The darkness being intense, pine wood knots were then lighted in one corner, the flickering glare of which cast ghastly shadows of the spectators athwart the wooden ceiling and along the roughly built granite walls of the room.

IN THE MIDST OF DEEP SILENCE, and with great solemnity, the earth was then removed from around the outer wooden case, which was lifted from its position and conveyed to the apartment without. Here the outside case was then taken off, the charcoal removed and the tin case placed itself to the view. Proceeding in order, the tinner then opened the latter and the inside coffin was exposed. With great care this was then carried to one of the rooms of the house up stairs where a full and excellent light was obtained, and after being placed in a proper position the cover was taken off. All the members of the commission and several others present bent eagerly over the coffin, the first sensation they experienced being a cadaveric odor, which, however, was not at all repulsive. A white gauze muslin covering being drawn off, the

features of Chang were partially disclosed, those of Eng being natural. Both the bodies were habited in neat black suits, the coffin was nicely lined with muslin, and, from the indications so far, they seemed to be in a very good state of preservation. Both the widows then came into the room, each going